

E2/ Netherlands

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PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS
OF THE NETHERLANDS

This revision of the circular PQCA 303 is needed in order to present an up-to-date summary of the plant quarantine regulations of the Netherlands. It has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to the Netherlands.

The summary was prepared by Mr. Richard Faxon, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from a circular supplied by Mr. B. J. Hermans, Section Chief in the Plant Pathological Service of the Netherlands, from The Hague, October 14, 1948.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original text of the quarantines, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.


Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine

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SUMMARY OF QUARANTINE REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE
IMPORTATION INTO AND TRANSIT THROUGH THE NETHERLANDS
OF LIVING PLANTS AND PARTS THEREOF

There are several Acts and Orders covering the importation of plants and parts thereof with a view to preventing the introduction of diseases and pests.

PHYLOXERA CERTIFICATE

The Act of December 6, 1883 (State Gazette No. 178) approves participation of the Netherlands in the International Convention concluded at Bern on November 3, 1881 for the control of phylloxera.

In pursuance of this agreement, all consignments of living plants with subterranean parts for importation into the Netherlands must be accompanied by a phylloxera certificate in the prescribed form. This certificate states that vine plants were not grown within a distance of at least 20 meters from the nursery whence the plants in the consignment originate.

For the importation of vine plants a special license issued by the Netherlands Ministry of Agriculture is required, in addition to an inspection by an official of the Plant Pathological Service of the Netherlands.

GOOSEBERRY PLANTS

The importation of gooseberry plants and parts thereof and any objects used for packing of such material is prohibited. The Minister of Agriculture is empowered to exempt from this prohibition consignments of new varieties and consignments of varieties for research purposes, provided:

- (a) That importation takes place at ports or frontier posts appointed by the Minister;
- (b) That the material is subjected to an inspection by an official of the Plant Pathological Service of the Netherlands and is found to be free from infection by the American gooseberry mildew.

These requirements were laid down in the Act of the 23rd September 1912 (State Gazette No. 304) as amended by the Act of the 9th July 1915 (State Gazette No. 325) and the Act of the 4th December 1920 (State Gazette No. 846).

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BULBS, CORMS, RHIZOMES OF FLOWERING PLANTS

According to the Act of the 24th May 1924 (State Gazette No. 262) as amended by the Act of the 28th July 1933 (State Gazette No. 402) for the prevention of the introduction of plant pests and diseases by imported bulbs, corms and rhizomes of flowering plants, the importation into or the transport through the Netherlands of the items mentioned from any country is prohibited unless the containers bear a conspicuous and clear indication of their contents, and unless the consignment has been inspected by an official of the Plant Pathological Service of the Netherlands and found free from injurious plant pests and diseases. In cases of infection found at the time of inspection, contents of the consignment are ordered to be subjected to a prescribed remedial treatment within a specified period. If a treatment to remove the infection is considered impossible, or if the prescribed treatment has not been carried out to the satisfaction of the Plant Pathological Service of the Netherlands, the material will be destroyed or returned to sender at the expense of the consignee.

The Plant Pathological Service of the Netherlands must be notified as soon as possible of the intention to import into or transport through the Netherlands any consignment of the above mentioned material, and the port or station of entry, as well as the presumable date of entry, must be stated.

The Customs authorities will refuse entry without previous consent of the Plant Pathological Service.

Transit through the Netherlands of bulbs, corms, rhizomes of flowering plants is not affected by the foregoing requirements provided the material is well packed and the transit takes place without opening the containers, either by means of direct transport through the country, or after an official seal has been attached to the packing.

POTATOES

According to the Decree of the 13th December 1935 No. 14670 Division IIa, Directorate of Agriculture (State Gazette No. 244) the Minister of Agriculture has directed that importation into and transit through the Netherlands of potatoes originating from Great Britain, Germany and Poland is authorized if in compliance with the following requirements:

1. The containers must be conspicuously and clearly marked with an indication of their contents.
2. The consignment must be accompanied by an official statement of a competent authority of the country of origin stating:
 - (a) That within a distance of 500 meters of the place where the potatoes were grown potato wart disease caused by Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilb) Percival did not occur at any time,
 - (b) That the potatoes in the consignment are free from wart disease,
 - (c) The quantity and kind of potatoes,
 - (d) The nature of the packing and marks thereon.
3. The consignment must have been inspected by the Plant Pathological Service of the Netherlands and found free from wart disease.

The foregoing does not apply to consignments of potatoes (a) of other origin but transported through Great Britain, Germany and Poland provided transit took place without reloading in these countries; (b) if to the satisfaction of the Customs or Plant Pathological Service sufficient proof is available that the potatoes are of sources outside the three countries mentioned; (c) which are destined for export from the Netherlands without reloading and transport in the original vehicle, or which are reloaded under supervision of the Customs or Plant Pathological Service into a vehicle in which they are directly re-exported. (The import and transit restrictions on potatoes as presented in PQCA 303, Supplement No. 1, February 19, 1934, are not now in force.)

CHERRIES

According to the Act of the 6th December 1928 (State Gazette No. 439) for the control of the Cherry Fruit Fly, the importation into and transit through the Netherlands of cherries from sources to be indicated by the Minister of Agriculture is prohibited unless consignments are accompanied by statements issued by the competent pathological authorities in the country of origin, declaring that the cherries in the consignment are not affected by the cherry fruit fly and originate from a district where that pest does not exist.

WOODY PLANTS AND PARTS THEREOF

Provisions are being drafted in order to prevent the introduction of the San José Scale.



GENERAL

Amendments to the Diseases of Plants Act are at present being made with a view to authorizing the Plant Pathological Service of the Netherlands to generally intervene immediately in cases of imports which would lead to the introduction of injurious insects or plant diseases unknown or existing to a minor extent in the Netherlands.

At present, unless subject to specific legislation, the importation of any plants and parts thereof in general is controlled by license. This enables the Plant Pathological Service of the Netherlands to check consignments on entry and give the necessary advice for destruction or treatment in cases of possible introduction of injurious insects and pests.